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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 57 NUMBER 16

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RARY
SERIAL RECORD
OCT 29 1948
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 18, 1948

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LATE NEWS

Because of hurricane damage in Cuba October 4, exports of winter vegetables may not begin before January. Production may be smaller than earlier estimates because many growers will not re-plant.

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Canada is reported to have shipped 11,307 feeder and slaughter cattle for the week ending October 13. The number of such cattle exported to the United States since August 16 totaled 128,821 head, excluding calves.

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WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION INCREASED

World production of barley and oats in 1948 is about equal to the prewar level, according to preliminary estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production of barley, which is estimated at 2.4 billion bushels, is slightly above average and about 10 percent larger than the small 1947 crop. Oats production, of 4.3 billion bushels, is slightly below the prewar average but somewhat larger than last year's small crop of 3.7 billion bushels.

Most of the increase over the 1947 harvest for both barley and oats was due to better yields. Acreage in Europe was smaller than a year ago, but the reduction was not unexpected, since seeding of spring feed grains as well as spring bread grains was heavy last year following the loss of large areas of winter breadgrains damaged by winterkill.

Crops are still below average in continental Europe and in the Soviet Union, though in both areas the harvest was the best of recent years. Moderate increases are reported for these grains in Africa, and Oceania, but the greater part of the increase is in the North American production, which shows a substantial expansion, compared with prewar figures.

Barley and Oats: Estimated world production by Continents, 1948 with comparisons

Country	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 a/	1948 as percent of average	1948 as percent of 1947
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Percent
Barley						
North America	332	417	426	480	145	113
Europe	665	585	560	640	96	114
U.S.S.R.	425	210	310	-	-	-
Asia	769	686	712	744	97	104
Africa	121	100	104	128	106	123
South America	38	70	58	47	124	81
Oceania	13	14	25	-	-	-
Total	2,363	2,082	2,195	2,425	103	111
Oats						
North America	1,384	1,871	1,496	1,857	134	124
Europe	1,608	1,309	1,210	1,320	82	109
U.S.S.R.	1,165	600	820	-	-	-
Asia	96	81	82	100	104	122
Africa	22	20	21	26	118	124
South America	62	54	54	52	84	96
Oceania	27	23	43	-	-	-
Total	4,364	3,958	3,726	4,290	98	115

a/ Preliminary estimates.

(Text continued on Page 312; tables follow)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1946-48 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre c/				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	4,291	6,258	7,465	6,495	20.7	23.8	18.9	24.2	88,882	148,887	141,372	157,134
Mexico	374	421	423	418	10.6	12.9	13.6	13.2	3,960	5,448	5,741	5,512
United States	10,817	10,411	10,947	12,177	22.1	25.2	25.5	26.1	238,622	262,258	279,182	317,240
Estimated total e/	15,490	17,090	18,840	19,090	-	-	-	-	332,000	417,000	426,000	480,000
Europe:												
Austria	401	310	300	295	32.6	20.0	20.7	26.4	13,087	6,200	6,200	7,800
Belgium	74	170	237	210	48.2	47.6	42.2	52.4	3,570	8,100	10,000	11,000
Bulgaria	676	554	725	-	25.7	23.5	16.6	-	17,400	13,000	12,000	-
Czechoslovakia	f/ 1,600	1,420	1,450	-	f/ 32.4	28.2	-	-	f/ 51,800	40,000	-	-
Denmark	946	1,025	1,151	1,097	55.9	62.1	53.0	56.5	52,881	63,696	61,040	62,004
Eire	118	144	146	170	45.9	41.7	42.5	44.1	5,413	6,000	6,200	7,500
Finland	280	345	341	300	28.2	23.2	22.0	25.7	7,900	8,000	7,500	7,700
France	1,897	1,807	2,367	2,000	27.9	27.0	23.2	28.8	53,015	48,803	55,000	57,500
Germany	3,120	-	-	-	41.7	-	-	-	130,000	-	-	-
Greece	511	405	494	508	18.1	17.0	12.6	16.7	9,267	6,900	6,200	8,500
Hungary	1,163	1,275	1,300	-	25.9	15.9	16.9	-	30,178	20,267	22,000	-
Italy	480	587	600	620	20.8	18.0	14.3	17.7	10,000	10,553	8,600	11,000
Netherlands	107	153	169	131	55.5	52.9	48.4	54.2	5,934	8,100	8,175	7,100
Norway	143	100	103	100	38.2	43.1	38.8	41.3	5,467	4,314	4,000	4,134
Poland	2,570	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	-	76,000	-	-	-
Portugal	175	316	343	336	10.2	15.2	8.7	9.5	1,783	4,800	3,000	3,200
Rumania	2,030	-	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-
Spain	g/ 4,549	3,674	3,825	3,830	g/ 21.3	23.9	18.3	20.9	g/ 97,059	87,876	70,000	80,000
Sweden	252	221	247	217	39.5	38.0	32.7	36.8	9,951	8,396	8,082	7,992
Switzerland	13	75	70	70	33.1	39.1	35.7	34.3	430	2,930	2,500	2,400
United Kingdom	934	2,211	2,060	2,087	39.2	41.4	36.7	44.4	36,596	91,625	75,530	92,727
Yugoslavia	1,045	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	18,800	-	-	-
Estimated total e/	23,110	21,370	23,250	22,640	-	-	-	-	665,000	585,000	560,000	640,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26,600	17,000	20,500	-	16.0	12.4	15.1	-	425,000	210,000	310,000	-

Asia:												
Iran	f/ 1,545	1,625	1,700	1,910	f/ 23.1	24.5	21.0	20.9	f/ 35,728	39.775	35,636	40,000
Iraq	f/ 1,932	2,000	2,100	1,656	f/ 11.6	14.2	13.8	13.9	23,635	28,476	29,000	23,000
Lebanon	h/	54	54	54	h/	22.1	21.3	23.0	h/	1,194	1,148	1,240
Palestine	571	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	3,238	2,943	-	-
Syria	h/ 793	916	902	914	h/ 19.4	14.2	10.0	12.6	h/ 15,386	12,975	9,000	11,500
Turkey	4,592	4,016	4,302	4,670	20.9	21.2	15.9	19.3	96,129	85,000	68,212	90,000
China	f/ 16,000	16,084	15,818	15,560	f/ 21.7	20.0	22.0	22.7	f/ 347,000	322,179	347,863	353,565
Manchuria	f/ 222	-	-	-	f/ 29.1	-	-	-	f/ 6,462	-	-	-
India i/	6,298	6,727	-	-	16.5	14.6	-	-	103,619	98,000	106,000	102,000
Japan	1,888	2,011	1,933	-	34.6	17.8	24.6	-	65,402	35,725	47,518	-
Korea	2,674	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	-	52,096	-	-	-
Estimated total e/	37,750	37,550	37,690	37,940	-	-	-	-	769,000	686,000	712,000	744,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,286	2,427	1,630	-	17.6	22.2	24.5	-	22,586	53,783	40,000	-
Chile	184	147	150	163	27.4	30.9	32.9	-	5,041	4,541	4,930	-
Uruguay	44	56	74	-	14.8	9.3	9.1	-	649	526	674	-
Estimated total e/	2,140	3,330	2,620	2,650	-	-	-	-	38,000	70,000	58,000	47,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,051	1,725	1,800	2,410	10.9	17.7	9.4	17.0	33,132	30,500	17,000	41,000
Egypt	276	254	246	228	38.8	32.1	31.7	33.5	10,697	8,157	7,793	7,644
French Morocco	4,448	2,498	3,850	3,650	12.0	15.7	15.6	16.0	53,279	39,109	60,000	58,500
Tunisia	1,182	1,203	988	1,329	7.7	6.0	5.1	3.4	9,048	7,165	5,000	4,500
Union of South Africa	f/ 86	105	105	-	f/ 18.4	18.2	21.0	-	1,555	1,910	2,200	-
Estimated total e/	10,290	7,090	8,330	9,130	-	-	-	-	121,000	100,000	104,000	128,000
Oceania:												
Australia	648	748	-	-	18.0	16.1	-	-	11,651	12,080	22,052	-
New Zealand	24	53	65	-	39.7	39.8	39.6	-	952	2,111	2,575	-
Total	672	801	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	14,191	24,627	-
Estimated world total e/	116,050	104,230	112,200	117,010	-	-	-	-	2,363,000	2,082,000	2,195,000	2,425,000

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1948 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1948 and end early in 1949. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. d/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. e/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. f/ Average of less than 5 years. g/ Figure for 1935 only. h/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. i/ Includes Pakistan. Estimates for reporting areas only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1946-48 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre c/				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 d/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada e/	13,246	12,075	11,048	11,200	25.5	30.7	25.2	32.3	338,071	371,069	278,670	361,728
Mexico	29	79	77	138	16.0	19.2	22.4	18.0	465	1,516	1,722	2,480
United States	35,761	43,205	38,648	40,970	29.2	34.7	31.5	36.5	1,045,329	1,497,904	1,215,970	1,492,957
Estimated total f/	49,040	55,360	49,780	52,310	-	-	-	-	1,384,000	1,871,000	1,496,000	1,857,000
Europe:												
Austria	686	530	555	570	41.9	29.2	30.6	35.1	28,746	15,500	17,000	20,000
Belgium	548	519	618	515	74.7	79.0	67.2	70.9	40,946	41,000	41,500	36,500
Bulgaria	362	415	410	-	24.9	19.3	-	-	9,000	8,000	-	-
Czechoslovakia	1,830	1,482	1,550	-	46.4	39.1	-	-	85,000	58,000	-	-
Denmark	932	855	848	823	75.3	87.5	70.8	72.8	70,205	74,777	60,075	59,938
Eire	571	831	826	825	68.8	58.1	55.3	65.5	39,265	48,251	45,698	54,000
Finland	1,030	793	916	950	43.7	30.3	32.8	38.9	45,000	24,000	30,000	37,000
France	8,089	6,200	6,452	6,050	40.6	41.9	32.5	38.8	328,653	259,762	210,000	235,000
Germany	5,200	-	-	-	60.6	-	-	-	315,000	-	-	-
Greece	346	257	311	345	24.5	24.1	16.1	24.6	8,479	6,200	5,000	8,500
Hungary	558	500	600	-	35.9	27.3	25.0	-	20,042	13,640	15,000	-
Italy	1,063	1,095	1,187	1,175	36.1	29.0	25.9	30.6	38,360	31,733	30,791	36,000
Luxembourg	65	53	60	52	44.8	48.8	46.7	48.1	2,910	2,584	2,800	2,500
Netherlands	360	438	404	348	71.6	66.8	57.0	67.2	25,769	29,266	23,011	23,400
Norway	212	206	195	205	61.0	62.1	53.3	62.2	12,940	12,801	10.400	12,745
Poland	4,900	-	-	-	41.6	-	-	-	204,000	-	-	-
Portugal	607	722	603	603	10.8	20.1	11.6	12.1	6,555	14,483	7,000	7,300
Rumania	1,620	-	-	-	23.1	-	-	-	37,500	-	-	-
Spain	g/ 1,848	1,587	1,600	1,605	g/ 21.3	26.9	21.9	23.7	g/ 39,369	42,666	35,000	38,000
Sweden	1,641	1,313	1,308	1,208	53.1	41.1	35.7	43.2	87,198	53,927	46,722	52,221
Switzerland	28	99	85	82	56.9	62.2	61.2	58.5	1,593	6,159	5,200	4,800
United Kingdom	2,431	3,567	3,308	3,367	57.0	57.0	53.1	60.5	138,628	203,210	175,560	203,560
Yugoslavia	893	-	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	21,900	-	-	-
Estimated total f/	35,850	32,240	33,000	32,350	-	-	-	-	1,608,000	1,309,000	1,210,000	1,320,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	49,500	33,500	36,000	-	23.5	17.9	22.8	-	1,165,000	600,000	820,000	-

Asia:												
Syria h/	24	-	-	-	27.6	-	-	-	662	-	-	-
Turkey	636	644	670	687	26.6	25.6	18.1	30.6	16,893	16,500	12,126	21,000
China	i/ 2,603	2,365	2,329	2,314	i/ 22.9	20.5	20.8	24.1	i/ 59,608	48,443	48,429	55,883
Japan	310	-	-	-	37.0	-	-	-	11,481	-	-	-
Korea	i/ 242	-	-	-	i/ 11.2	-	-	-	i/ 2,718	-	-	-
Estimated total f/	4,010	3,910	4,070	4,090	-	-	-	-	96,000	81,000	82,000	100,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,974	1,990	1,648	-	25.4	23.7	27.3	-	50,182	47,158	45,000	-
Chile	279	205	233	240	27.5	22.6	24.7	-	7,670	4,641	5,749	-
Uruguay	213	107	129	-	14.6	13.2	17.1	-	3,100	1,410	2,203	-
Estimated total f/	2,490	2,330	2,040	2,100	-	-	-	-	62,000	54,000	54,000	52,000
Africa:												
Algeria	465	324	371	481	23.4	27.7	16.2	22.9	10,859	8,970	6,000	11,000
French Morocco	104	53	95	107	26.5	38.2	25.2	33.6	2,751	2,025	2,391	3,596
Tunisia	84	71	-	-	19.9	14.0	-	-	1.674	992	600	550
Union of South Africa	i/ 544	781	781	-	i/ 13.3	10.5	15.6	-	6,966	8,234	12,155	-
Estimated total f/	1,200	1,240	1,320	1,440	-	-	-	-	22,000	20,000	21,000	26,000
Oceania:												
Australia	1,593	1,727	-	-	14.7	11.3	-	-	23,351	19,456	40,000	-
New Zealand	63	55	51	-	56.2	61.1	56.4	-	3,539	3,358	2,875	-
Total	1,656	1,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,890	22,814	42,875	-
Estimated world total f/	143,750	130,360	128,360	136,140	-	-	-	-	4,364,000	3,958,000	3,726,000	4,290,000

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1948 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1948 and end early in 1949. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. d/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere preliminary forecasts, based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. e/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. f/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. g/ Figure for 1935 only. h/ Includes estimate for Lebanon. i/ Average of less than 5 years.

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HOG SLAUGHTER DECLINES IN 1948

Commercial or inspected hog slaughter in the United States and other principal producing countries in 1948 is expected to drop about 4 percent below 1947, according to estimates summarized by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Slaughterings in 1948 are about 9 percent lower than the prewar average. Prospective slaughter for 1949 is expected to be considerably larger than in 1948. A generally improved feed situation in most of the hog producing countries is favorable to expansion of hog production and several countries have already reported increases in numbers of bred sows or in breeding intentions. The 1949 slaughter, barring unforeseen developments, may reach the prewar level.

Larger feed supplies in the United States and a generally improved feed situation in Europe in 1948 is likely to be reflected in a substantial increase in commercial hog slaughter in the latter part of 1949 and early in 1950. The United States is expected to provide the largest numerical increase, with moderate increases occurring in most of the other hog producing countries. Australia and New Zealand are not expected to show any increase, but to hold present levels. Slaughter in Canada will show some decline in 1949.

The largest decrease in hog slaughter in 1948 is occurring in the United States because of the short corn crop in 1947 and high prices for feed in the past year. Decreases that are also taking place in Denmark, Netherlands, Eire and Czechoslovakia are the result of short feed supplies. These decreases more than offset the minor increases that are expected in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, South America and European countries.

European commercial hog slaughter in 1948 is expected to recover to about 40 percent of its prewar volume. Australia and New Zealand can be expected to attain about 70 percent of prewar slaughter. The Union of South Africa, on the other hand, may double its prewar slaughter. South America will increase its slaughter by more than one half and North America will exceed prewar volume by almost one-third.

The United Kingdom, the principal importer of pork and pork products, had smaller foreign pork supplies to draw from in 1948 than in 1947. Its principal sources were Denmark, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Other European countries during the year competed for pork supplies produced on the continent. No pork or pork products of any significance were imported from Argentina in 1948.

Slaughter data in Eastern, Central and some of the Southern European countries and in the Soviet Union are not available for the

(Text Continued on Page 313; table follows)

HOGS: Slaughter (commercial or inspected) in specified countries, calendar year, average 1934-38, annual 1946-49

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	Preliminary 1948	Indicated 1949
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America					
Canada 1/	3,239	4,254	4,452	4,500	4,300
Mexico 1/	855	1,185	1,300	1,330	1,330
United States-					
Inspected	34,673	44,394	49,116	44,500	49,000
Total	57,229	76,244	74,733	70,000	75,000
Caribbean:					
Cuba 2/	270	400	385	425	350
Europe					
Austria 3/	-	633	877	1,050	1,350
Belgium 3/	1,949	-	-	1,200	1,500
Bulgaria 2/	134	24	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia 3/	4/ 3,644	1,736	2,572	2,415	2,875
Denmark 2/	4,355	2,043	2,031	1,749	1,900
Eire 2/	5/6/1,119	467	450	406	575
Finland 1/	7/ 216	-	-	-	-
Germany-Bizone only 2/.	5/ 6,500	402	512	600	750
Hungary 2/	1,434	-	86	-	-
Netherlands 3/	2,133	880	1,100	870	1,000
Norway 1/	333	28	86	100	125
Poland 1/	4/ 6,100	1,247	2,811	3,500	4,000
Portugal 1/	225	214	255	-	-
Rumania 2/	8/ 783	82	-	-	-
Spain 9/	10/ 397	76	102	125	130
Sweden 2/	1,396	1,054	1,036	1,225	1,300
Switzerland 1/	793	270	290	300	325
United Kingdom 2/11/	5/ 5,633	1,435	801	950	1,600
Yugoslavia 2/	661	-	-	-	-
Asia					
Japan 2/	1,150	57	96	150	-
Philippine Islands 2/	795	387	614	700	750
South America					
Argentina 2/	1,240	2,149	943	1,000	1,400
Brazil 2/	2,960	5,421	5,200	5,500	5,500
Colombia 2/	594	665	580	605	-
Uruguay 2/	86	166	132	144	145
Africa					
Union of South Africa 2/	251	499	480	585	600
Oceania					
Australia 2/	6/ 1,912	1,646	1,454	1,425	1,425
New Zealand 2/	12/ 968	619	614	615	615

1/ Inspected slaughter. 2/ Commercial slaughter. 3/ Total official slaughter. 4/ Year 1936 only for Czechoslovakia and year 1938 only for Poland. 5/ Four-year average only. 6/ Year beginning June 1 for Eire and July 1 for Australia. 7/ Three-year average only. 8/ Average for years 1935-39. 9/ Slaughter in provincial capitals only. 10/ Average for years 1931-35. 11/ Great Britain only. 12/ Year ending September 30.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. Data relate to present boundaries, unless otherwise noted.

WORLD PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION INCREASING

Production of pineapples in 1947 in specified countries of the world is indicated to have been 33,814,000 boxes of 70 pounds, 10 percent above the estimated 30,745,000 boxes produced during 1946 and 5 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average of 35,725,000 boxes. Hawaii, Cuba, Mexico and Brazil are the chief producers.

In North America, a total of 9,991,000 boxes produced in 1947 was 9 percent above the 1946 crop of 9,171,000 and a little more than twice as many as were produced prewar. Mexico's production of 3,716,000 boxes is about 500,000 more than in 1946 and substantially greater than the prewar average. Trend in acreage in Mexico is upward but the average yield per acre was lower in 1947 than in 1946. Of the total production in 1947, 75 percent or 2,796,000 boxes were produced in the States of Veracruz and Oaxaca. Of the 1947 crop, 672,000 boxes were exported fresh to the United States.

In Cuba, production indicated at 5,286,000 boxes (fresh equivalent) was 3 percent higher than the 1946 crop of 5,114,000 boxes and 137 percent above the prewar average of 2,229,000. Of the estimated production of 5,286,000 boxes (fresh equivalent), exports amounted to 1,329,000 fresh, 2,543,000 canned and 357,000 brined, with domestic consumption estimated at 1,057,000 boxes. Production in Formosa is estimated at 1,604,000 boxes, compared with 544,000 in 1946 and 3,572,000 prewar. Formosa's output reached its peak in 1939 when 4,592,000 boxes were produced from 26,000 acres. Production in Brazil, estimated at 3,494,000 boxes, compares with 3,646,000 for 1946 and 4,277,000 prewar. Planted acreage increased from 22,400 acres to 30,840 in 1947 but the average yield decreased because of abnormally heavy rainfall. About 98 percent of Brazil's pineapples are consumed locally and the remainder exported, principally to Argentina.

Pineapple production in South Africa is indicated to have been around 250,000 crates, about the same as in 1946 and 50,000 more than during the 5-year average 1935-39. The principal producing area is around Grahams Town, in eastern Cape Province. Australia's production, chiefly in Queensland, is estimated at 650,000 boxes, which is a little more than the 1946 crop of 602,000 and about the same as the 1935-39 average. Hawaiian production, estimated at 17,737,000 boxes, was 7 percent above the previous year's crop and about the same as prewar.

This is the first published estimate of world pineapple production by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Estimates are given only for countries where production statistics are available.

PINEAPPLES: Production 1/ in specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1940-47

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America									
Mexico	1,175	1,267	1,591	1,823	1,913	1,797	2,429	3,166	3,716
United States	14	8	12	5	3	15	10	20	4
Cuba	2,229	2,377	2,456	2,440	3,186	2,676	3,086	5,114	5,286
Dominican Republic	150	185	155	205	173	99	143	175	200
Puerto Rico	734	650	480	500	450	450	550	696	785
Total	4,302	4,487	4,694	4,973	5,725	5,037	6,218	9,171	9,991
Asia									
British Malaya	4,318	2,264	879	0	0	0	264	21	88
Formosa	3,572	4,058	4,098	3,660	2,950	1,358	552	544	1,604
Philippine Islands	576	896	529	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,466	7,218	5,506	3,660	2,950	1,358	816	565	1,692
South America									
Brazil	4,277	3,995	4,012	3,692	3,951	3,491	3,539	3,646	3,494
Africa									
Union of South Africa	200	196	92	137	80	82	103	239	250
Oceania									
Australia	664	874	817	787	810	636	663	602	650
Hawaiian Islands	17,816	19,052	25,101	13,202	11,133	7,123	7,403	16,522	17,737
Total	18,480	19,926	25,918	13,989	11,943	7,759	8,066	17,124	18,387
World total	35,725	35,822	40,222	26,451	24,649	17,727	18,742	30,745	33,814

1/ Production is from growth of year shown and includes pineapples produced for fresh consumption and processing.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research and other information.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

U. S. RICE EXPORTS SHOW SEASONAL LAG

Exports of United States rice during August equalled approximately 19 million pounds compared with 8 million in July, and with 22 million pounds in August of the preceding year Smaller-than-average deliveries since June have been due to an off-season decline before the new crop is marketed. The principal destinations of August exports were China, Cuba, and Korea.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, August 1948, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	August-July				August	
	1937-38 to 1940-41	1945-46	b/ 1946-47	b/ 1947-48	b/ 1947	b/ 1948
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Europe	43	13	c/	d/ 22	c/	c/
Cuba	275	335	465	527	17	4
Canada	19	30	24	54	4	c/
British West Indies	c/	10	2	11	c/	c/
Netherlands Indies	e/	60	0	1	0	0
Philippine Islands	c/	185	254	c/	c/	0
China	e/	64	68	203	0	12
Korea	e/	0	0	54	0	2
Other countries	21	20	21	23	1	1
Total	358	717	834	895	22	19

a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds. d/ 8,883,000 pounds to Austria. e/ If any, included in other countries.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS TO U.S. BELOW AVERAGE

Philippine copra shipments of 20,947 long tons to the United States in September were considerably below the monthly average for 1948. The decrease was attributed to the West Coast maritime strike. If the strike continues, October exports to this country will show a further decline. However, shipments to Europe are expected to increase. Copra is reported to be available in larger than in previous months.

September copra exports amounted to 44,747 tons. Coconut-oil totaled 2,691 tons, 2,480 to the United States Atlantic Coast and 211 to Italy.

Early October buying prices for copra were 45.50 to 46.50 pesos per 100 kilograms ($231 to $236 per long ton) in Manila and 41.00 to 47.00 ($208 to $239) in producing areas.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Copra exports, September 1948 with comparisons
(Long tons)

Country a/	Copra distribution				
	Average 1935-39	1947 b/	Jan-Aug 1948 b/	September 1947 b/	September 1948 b/
United States (total)	206,801	585,620	267,144	38,157	20,947
Atlantic Coast	-	116,034	30,121	5,112	4,752
Gulf Coast	-	77,155	47,144	5,695	-
Pacific Coast	-	392,431	189,879	27,350	16,195
Canada	-	16,607	15,049	6,245	-
Mexico	7,260	1,500	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone	-	1,009	1,764	-	-
Columbia	-	5,300	3,828	-	-
Venezula	-	7,862	2,525	-	-
Austria	-	6,000	6,000	-	-
Belgium	10	10,306	1,000	2,500	-
Czechoslovakia	-	7,676	-	-	-
Denmark	6,025	44,823	20,536	9,000	300
France	24,589	73,232	44,312	11,500	15,500
Bi-Zonal Germany	7,309	11,220	5,350	1,700	-
Italy	4,079	26,076	9,150	2,004	5,250
Netherlands	28,415	7,962	4,700	-	200
Norway	91	15,719	4,097	2,000	200
Poland	-	21,762	20,000	6,712	1,850
Sweden	4,183	11,898	4,748	-	-
Switzerland	-	12,379	-	5,900	500
United Kingdom	80	24,250	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	13,283	-	-	-
India	-	13,200	-	9,200	-
Japan	1,047	16,100	18,339	-	-
Palestine	-	7,510	-	1,500	-
Egypt	1,271	3,560	-	-	-
French Morocco	-	6,050	-	200	-
Union of South Africa	-	16,579	-	-	-
Others	8,678	949	6,000	-	-
Total	299,838	968,432	434,542	96,618	44,747

a/ Declared destination. b/ Preliminary.
American Embassy, Manila.

ARGENTINE TALLOW AND CATTLE-FAT EXPORTS

The following table shows Argentine exports of tallow and cattle fats during January-July 1948 with comparisons.

ARGENTINA: Tallow and cattle-fat exports,
July 1948 with comparisons
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1947	January-July 1947	January-July 1948 a/	July 1948 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:					
Canada	7	-	-	6,380	-
Cuba	377	15	16	1,767	-
Mexico	11	659	656	-	-
Others	9,935	799	778	503	-
Total	10,330	1,473	1,450	8,650	-
South America	1,914	4,807	4,064	4,572	3,330
Europe:					
Belgium	2,974	1,596	1,118	470	2
France	937	1,238	1,238	3,886	-
Italy	2,082	3,481	2,280	13	-
Netherlands	7,875	2,988	2,946	553	-
Sweden	1,695	2,513	2,513	-	-
Switzerland	1,133	1,202	1,088	481	-
United Kingdom	17,903	19,374	10,712	22,002	5,497
Others	18,063	10,904	5,172	2,246	45
Total	52,662	43,296	27,067	29,651	5,544
China	102	72	67	-	-
Soviet Union	-	4,508	4,508	-	-
Others	232	589	451	646	-
Grand total	65,240	54,745	37,607	43,519	8,874

a/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

U. S. EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds during January-August 1948 with comparisons.

UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds, January-August 1948 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average	1946	1947	Jan.-Aug.	
		1935-39			1947	1948 a/
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	b/ 4,793	2,906	c/ 2,505	1,876	2,316
Soybean oil:						
Refined	" lbs.	d/ 6,647	72,583	38,883	23,223	32,217
Crude			13,228	68,395	24,286	33,961
Coconut oil:						
Refined	" "	3,789	935	e/ 5,491	2,782	8,553
Crude	" "	10,442	47,366	e/ 52,427	43,676	8,241
Cottonseed oil:						
Refined	" "	4,793	5,857	c/ 10,977	2,784	20,426
Crude	" "	1,515	244	901	21	3,351
Linseed oil	" "	1,280	1,625	c/ 9,792	1,576	23,939
Peanuts:						
Shelled	" "	d/ 452	61,043	c/ 212,253	125,834	244,112
Not shelled	" "		7,066	18,681	14,351	5,716
Peanut oil, refined	" "	f/ 325	75	1,579	694	664
Cooking fats	" "	2,111	11,424	c/ 3,594	2,675	2,053
Lard	" "	165,636	430,682	c/ 380,735	243,220	184,568
Oleomargarine	" "	180	50,483	19,954	14,011	2,800
Tallow:						
Edible	" "	d/ 1,651	4,151	601	263	1,255
			6,472	54,553	29,684	36,022

a/ Preliminary. b/ Average of less than 5 years.
c/ Revised to include Army Civilian Supplies.
d/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.
e/ Revised. f/ 1939 only.
Compiled from official sources.

U. S. IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States imports of specified vegetable oils and oilseeds during January-August 1948 with comparisons.

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of specified oils and oilseeds, January-August 1948 with comparisons.

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	January-August	
					1947	1948 b/
Babassu kernels	1000 lbs.	c/	39,463	22,233	22,013	35,299
Babassu oil	" "	d/ 346	2,314	1,747	1,521	1,224
Castor-beans	" "	132,924	226,295	276,807	157,181	188,056
Castor oil	" "	226	6,450	6,595	6,585	1,362
Flaxseed	" bu.	18,470	3,394	282	280	1,023
Linseed oil	" lbs.	713	94,405	117,326	117,191	3,596
Copra	Short tons	230,000	394,696	677,660	422,827	333,020
Coconut oil	1000 lbs.	342,717	2,353	23,559	17,523	54,098
Oiticica oil	" "	d/ 7,673	22,593	8,471	7,111	10,880
Olive oil:						
Edible	" "	62,811	12,660	11,250	6,217	23,501
Inedible	" "	35,448	103	248	218	7,434
Palm oil	" "	321,482	37,850	63,212	39,232	36,461
Sesame seed	" "	58,425	4,891	9,479	8,287	20,733
Tea seed oil	" "	13,159	88	6,377	5,682	3,397
Tucum kernels	" "	e/ 9,810	12,709	16,887	16,777	12,373
Tung oil	" "	123,190	36,207	121,564	86,121	82,065

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Preliminary. c/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. d/ Average of less than 5 years.
e/ 1939 only.
Compiled from official sources.

ARGENTINE LARD EXPORTS

The following table shows Argentina's lard exports during January-July 1948 with comparisons.

(Table on opposite page)

ARGENTINA: Lard exports, July 1948 with comparisons.
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1947	January - July		July
			1947	1948a/	1948 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:					
Cuba	-	-	-	496	-
Netherlands West Indies	-	583	583	1	-
Others	-	141	141	-	-
Total	-	724	724	497	-
South America	685	3,283	2,751	954	929
Europe:					
Hungary	-	2,389	2,389	446	-
Italy	127	4,234	3,834	817	817
United Kingdom	6,673	3,821	3,755	5,183	1,374
Others	919	585	582	170	-
Total	7,719	11,029	10,560	6,616	2,191
Others	163	157	157	19	19
Grand total	8,567	15,193	14,192	8,086	3,139

a/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

AUSTRIA LOOKS TO ECA FOR RAW COTTON SUPPLIES

Cotton consumption in Austria amounted to 63,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) for the year ending August 1, 1948, according to William C. Ockey, American Consul at Vienna.

Of this total approximately 65 percent was furnished by foreign firms under processing contracts. These contracts call for the delivery of raw cotton by the foreign supplier to the Austrian mill for the return of yarn or woven goods but a portion of the raw cotton is retained in payment for the processing. This source of raw cotton supplies has dwindled rapidly in the past 4 or 5 months because of strong competition from other countries operating on similar contracts, a possible over-stocking of yarn and cloth by foreign firms financing this type of business, and the relatively high cost of Austrian textiles.

The Austrian cotton industry does not expect a revival of business done under processing contracts, but is placing its hopes for raw cotton supplies largely upon imports under the Economic Cooperation Program. For the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1948, the industry has indicated a need for 115,000 to 125,000 bales of raw cotton of which about two-thirds is expected to be financed as dollar imports under ECA and the balance from non-dollar sources. The latter would be financed largely through the export of cotton textiles. It is estimated by industry representatives that if the industry operated at full capacity on a one-shift basis, approximately 140,000 bales would be required. Cotton consumption in prewar years averaged about 170,000 bales annually.

Austrian mill stocks of raw cotton on July 31, 1948, were low, amounting to an estimated 9,000 bales. This is less than 1 month's supply at expected 1948-49 rates of consumption and less than 2 months' supply at the current rates of consumption.

(Continued on Page 310)

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

CANNED TOMATO PACK IN ITALY ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

The pack of canned tomatoes in Italy for 1948 estimated at 950,000 cases (24 No. 3 cans) is about the same as last year but about half the prewar average. About 90 percent of the total Italian production of canned peeled tomatoes come from the Naples-Salerno region of South Italy. Tomatoes for canning are a small type, referred to as "plum" tomatoes. They are canned whole.

Tomato paste production is estimated at 110.2 million pounds, compared with 154.3 million in 1947 and with 172.8 million prewar. The Naples-Salerno region produces about half of tomato paste. Paste is made from larger tomatoes which are crushed, the skin and seeds separated and the remaining pulp heated until most of the moisture is removed.

Principal markets for Italian canned tomatoes are the United States and the United Kingdom. In addition to these two countries, Belgium and Switzerland are good purchases of tomato paste. The United Kingdom has obtained contracts in 1948 for 570,000 cases of canned tomatoes, of which 150,000 are to come from the 1947 carry-over.

Italian exports of tomatoes, canned and in paste, 1939, 1946 and 1947

Country of destination	Canned			Paste		
	1939	1946	1947	1939	1946	1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	45,791	12,219	18,364	7,683	783	1,274
United Kingdom	57,314	25,097	3,859	11,696	1,894	11,888
Belgium	-	36	-	6,571	3,910	3,821
Switzerland	-	-	-	6,230	5,070	2,313
Germany	110	-	-	7,823	-	-
Others	3,782	312	2,294	29,951	2,287	5,828
Total	106,997	37,664	24,517	69,954	13,944	25,124

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

(Continued from Page 309)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U. S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	10-12	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	49.75	41.51
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	47.75	39.84
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	72.10	60.16
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not	quoted)
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	10-13	784 lbs.	Rupee	600.00	23.09
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	650.00	25.01
Kampala, East African .	"	"	"	(not	available)
Karachi		Maund			
4F Punjab S.G., Fine..	10-11	82.28 lbs.	"	72.00	26.40
289F Sind, S.G., Fine .	"	"	"	87.00	31.90
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine	"	"	"	96.00	35.20
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	10-14	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	a/ 3250.00	43.89
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	10-12	101.4 lbs.	Sol	a/ 202.00	30.72
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	a/ 288.00	43.79
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4		33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro		
Sertao, Type 5		"	"		
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	10-14	"	"	198.00	32.58
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	177.00	b/ 25.18
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXX	30.92

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

a/ Nominal.

b/ New exchange rate effective October 13, 1948; one peso equals 14.4291 cents, compared with old rate of 20.5726 cents before suspension in July 1948.

GREECE COTTON CONSUMPTION MAINTAINED AT PREWAR LEVEL

Greek cotton consumption by spinning mills in the 1947-48 season was 84,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) or about the same as in the previous year, according to Jay G. Diamond, U. S. Agricultural Attache at Athens. Nearly two-thirds of this quantity was comprised of cotton from the local crop, as compared with less than one-third in the preceding year. In prewar years Greek cotton mill consumption averaged about 85,000 bales and domestic production of raw cotton 76,000 bales. Although Greek cotton production has been increasing it is still 30 percent below the prewar average. Consumption recovered to the prewar level in 1946.

The Hellenic Cotton Board estimated acreage planted to cotton in 1948 at 18.4 percent larger than that in 1947. However, adverse factors such as delayed planting, a relatively cool growing season, and insect damage have lowered the production prospects below the 1947 level of 53,000 bales.

Imports of cotton into Greece dropped from 50,000 bales in 1946-47 to only 12,000 last year resulting in a decline in stocks from 44,000 bales on July 31, 1947, to about 20,000 a year later. This is equivalent to less than 3 month's supply and is considered a minimum working stock level. During the 1948-49 season the deficit between production and consumption must be met by imports of foreign cotton. Present indications are that Greek import requirements will be about 30,000 bales if cotton consumption is to be maintained at the level of the past 3 years.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, WITH EXCEPTION OF MILK COWS, DECLINE IN CANADA

Livestock numbers in Canada on June 1, 1948, indicate that the principal species of livestock, except for milk cows, have declined since June 1 of 1947, according to recently received information.

Total cattle numbers were reported at 9,470,000 head, compared with 9,718,000 a year earlier. Milk cows, however, were 3,701,000 head, showing an increase from last year's total of 3,697,000 head. Hogs declined to 4,463,000 head, compared with 5,473,000 a year ago. Sheep and lambs also dropped to 2,251,000 head in comparison to 2,707,000 head a year earlier. Horses decreased to 1,905,000 head from 2,032,000 of last year.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS--(Continued from Page 294)

The increased production of barley and oats in Europe will help ease the feed shortage resulting from the small harvests of the past 3 years, and increased breadgrain production will result in a smaller import requirement of coarse grains (including corn) for food. European import requirements of coarse grains for feed will be large, however, reflecting the need for restoring livestock numbers and increasing the production of livestock products. An increase in the use of grain for industrial purposes is also anticipated. Supplies of coarse grains available for export in surplus-producing countries, particularly corn from the United States, will be considerably larger than a year ago.

The large increase in North America's barley and oats crops is distributed among the principal producing countries, but is accounted for mainly by the large increase in the United States oats crop. Canada's barley harvest, estimated at 157 million bushels, shows an increase of about 78 percent from the prewar average and is moderately above last year's crop. Barley production in the United States increased from an average of 239 million bushels to 317 million in 1948. The acreage was the largest harvested since 1944 and the yields among the largest on record.

The oats crop in the United States, estimated at 1,493 million bushels, approaches the record crop of 1,536 million bushels in 1945 and is about 40 percent larger than in 1935-39. Acreage is 15 percent above average and yields barely below the 1945 record yields. Canada's acreage in oats was well below average, but, with favorable yields, production was about 30 percent above the 1947 harvest of 279 million bushels, and a little above average.

The increase over last year's production in Europe was more marked in barley than in oats. The estimated outturn of barely was 640 million bushels, slightly below the prewar average production of 665 million. Growing conditions were generally favorable and yields mostly approached average, or in some cases even exceeded average. European oats production, estimated at 1,320 million bushels compares with 1,210 million a year ago and 1,608 million in 1935-39. Yields were near-average or better, but a substantial reduction in acreage is reported.

In the Soviet Union indications point to near-average yields. Acreage, however, is estimated to be somewhat smaller than during 1935-39 and total outturn also below that level.

Barley production in Asia was larger than in 1947 but slightly below the 1935-39 average. Acreage was slightly larger but yields not up to the average, in most areas. China is the outstanding exception, better than average yields more than balancing the smaller acreage reported there. Production of barley in the Dominions of India and Pakistan together is placed at about the prewar figure of 104 million bushels. Production of oats in Asia is relatively unimportant. The outturn of 100 million bushels estimated for 1948 is slightly above average and compares with 82 million bushels in 1947.

In Africa both barley and oats crops were large. The increase in barley reflects unusually favorable growing conditions, with acreage below the 1935-39 average. Oats acreage in this area has increased substantially, and the crop is about 18 percent above the 1935-39 production.

In the Southern Hemisphere where harvests begin in November-December, forecasts are based largely on acreage predictions with about-average yields assumed. On that basis both South America and Australia would have smaller outturns than their large 1947 harvests when yields were much above average.

In South America barley is a minor crop for all countries except Argentina. No official estimate of sown acreage is available, but it is expected that harvested acreage will not differ significantly from that harvested in 1947.

Some decline is reported in the acreage seeded in Australia, and even if yields are average, the crop will be somewhat smaller than last year, when record crops were harvested. Reduced acreage is attributed to difficulties at planting time, last year's heavy crops having been harvested late and heavy stubble further increasing the difficulty. Shortage of machinery also handicapped operations.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois E. Bacon, Constance H. Farnworth and Mary E. Long.

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post-war years. Most of these countries have reported ambitious plans for expanding hog numbers, but the extent to which these have succeeded is not known. However, it can be assumed that an improved feed situation would have increased hog slaughterings in these countries.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of : Joseph A. Becker, Chairman; C. M. Purves, Elmer A. Reese, Hazel B. Kefauver, Stanley Mehr, Mary E. Long, and Constance Farnworth.